

## THE CLIFTON CLARION.

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—When personal matters are the subject of communications, a rigorous scrutiny will be made of their contents. Please sign full name, write only on one side of your paper, and be brief. **TO ADVERTISERS.**—Nine lines of solid nonpareil constitute one square. This paper is kept on file at E. C. Dale's, a Publishing Agency, 61 and 63 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

At last account the New Orleans Exposition was \$300,000 behind.

The striking miners in the Hocking valley of Ohio have been starved into accepting their employers terms and are resuming work.

The latest rumors in regard to President-elect Cleveland's cabinet give Bayard the State portfolio, the Treasury to Daniel Manning, of New York, and Thurman the Interior Department.

A PHILADELPHIA paper suggests in view of the recent British reverses in the Sudan, that it might not be a bad scheme for Premier Gladstone to recall Gen. Wolesley, and send out Mrs. Dudley in his stead.

A WASHINGTON correspondent asserts that immediately after the Democratic President has been inaugurated, the care and supervision of the Indians will be turned over to the War Department. This is as it should be.

The Prescott Journal announces that the 3d cavalry will shortly be ordered away from this Territory, and will be replaced by the 10th cavalry, colored. Then we presume "coon" hunting will become a favorite pastime with the officers stationed at the various posts, especially just after pay day.

It costs the copper companies whose mines are in the vicinity of Butte, Montana, nine cents per pound to lay down copper in the New York market, and as there is no money for them to produce copper at the present price, an agreement has about been consummated whereby all the smelters will be closed down.

SUNDAY last was the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In honor of the day the national colors were raised on the flag-staff of the CLARION office, and caused many to remember that one hundred and forty eight years ago the "father of his country" first saw the light of day. The 22d of February is a national holiday, and in former years was observed with much pomp and circumstance.

The President-elect seems to be in a state of uncertainty and perplexity about the formation of his Cabinet. He is in daily consultation with the leading men of his party, upon the issues of the day, and yet his reticence is such that even his most intimate friends and counselors are not advised fully as to his intentions, or to whom he will extend the honor of being members of his political family. It seems no longer to be a secret that he is opposed to the further coinage of silver. The whole country looks forward with intense interest to his forthcoming inaugural address.

Some time ago the CLARION published an item in regard to a movement being inaugurated among the large ranchers in Southern California looking to the discharge of their Chinese laborers and the filling of their places by colored men imported from the Southern States. E. J. Baldwin, of Los Angeles county, has gone ahead in this matter, and has just completed thirty-two houses for the thirty-two negro families that will soon arrive from Tennessee. The buildings are erected after the plan of the negro homes in the South, and present quite an attractive appearance. This colony of negro laborers will take the place of the Mongolians heretofore employed there.

A BODEM man writes to the San Francisco Bulletin, to call attention to some of the curiosities of the mining law as follows: "The mining law says that a claim on which \$100 has not been expended during the year is jumpable or can be relocated. Now under this law parties formally went on the ground to relocate after 12 P. M. December 31st. That was good in law and practice for a while. But subsequently a Secretary or a Judge decided that a relocation must be made 'in working hours,' which was understood to mean 7 o'clock A. M. January 1st. Now the present Secretary of the Interior, if I understand right, has decided that January 1st is a legal holiday. The question now is, When is the time to relocate an abandoned claim?"

### The Clifton Apologizes.

The voters of Graham county owe an apology, and we hereby extend it, to the whole people of Arizona, and especially to the Legislative Assembly, for their unfortunate action in sending the so-called W. C. Bridwell to the Territorial capital as a law-maker. If we had but known a few months since that of which we are now assured, the fair county of Graham would not be misrepresented in the Legislative Assembly by a recreant discharged soldier, a man with no regard for his own pledge, or for the feelings of friends, whom he requested to give assurances on his behalf previous to the election last fall. But it is now too late to undo that which has been done, and to the end of the present session the man of many aliases will continue to misrepresent us. Being an illiterate and ignorant person, and not able to cope either in wit or learning with the gentlemen in whose company he finds himself, this man seeks distinction in other than the usual methods of a legislator. His gigantic intellect can see but one course open to him, and he follows his natural bent and becomes a bully. Some weeks ago he attacked Mr. Arnold, an esteemed citizen of this county, and that he is pressing on in his glorious career, is proven by our Prescott dispatches, in this issue, he having on Monday last attacked the CLARION's Prescott correspondent, Mr. J. T. Fitzgerald, on account of some criticisms of his course appearing in our columns. This paper has criticized his acts and we have denounced his course; we have judged of him leniently, knowing him to be but clay in the potter's hands—a simple tool to be used by a man, or set of men, to accomplish their ends. The CLARION can truly say that it has not made any allegation, either through its correspondence column or editorially, that it would retract or that cannot be substantiated.

So far as Superior Judge Sullivan is concerned, the last act in the famous Sharon case has been played and the learned judge, doubtless to his great gratification, is relieved of further responsibility in the premises, unless a new trial shall be granted. The findings of fact and the form of decree in the cause celebre of Sarah Althea Hill versus Wm. Sharon, have been settled and signed. Sarah Althea has been judicially decreed to have been the wife of the Ex-Senator, and on the ground of his desertion, she has been granted an absolute divorce, and allowing, during litigation, to the amount of \$2,500 for each month since application for the same, until the final adjudication of the case in the court of last resort. The alimony allowed is said to be the largest ever granted in this country, and the poor girl, if economical, can live comfortably on that sum. For counsel fees, \$55,000, was ordered paid, which is to be apportioned among the retinue of attorneys—the senior counsel, Tyler, to receive \$20,000. But the end is not yet, and it will be long before we hear the last of the case. The parties litigant have a case pending in the United States Circuit Court, and George Washington Tyler is under indictment for obtaining \$25,000 from Gen. Barnes, senior counsel for defendant, by false pretenses.

MICHAEL BANNON, Esq., who was sent out to this Territory by the Interior Department last September to examine and report upon the Deer Creek coal fields, recently submitted his report to that Department, and it will not have a tendency to help the devoutly to be wished project of the segregation of these coal fields, either. He declares that he found only a "smell" of coal, whatever he means by that. He furthermore states that the leading feature of the country is copper, and one could without much stretch of his imagination, believe that Mr. Bannon's real object in visiting Arizona was to make a report in favor of a certain copper company. Certainly it was not to help the original locators of the coal fields, who are poor men, to secure their rights.

A BILL was introduced in the Territorial Assembly, by General Wardwell, of Cochise, to bestow the right of suffrage upon the women of this Territory. It was reported on favorably and ably debated in Committee of the Whole by the best speakers of the House, but came to its death as it should have done. It might have been passed but for the strong anti-Mormon sentiment prevailing in this Territory. If women were permitted to vote every Mormon woman, and the wife of every polygamist, would be at the polls on election day, while monogamous wives, excepting on some unusual occasions, would refrain from availing themselves of the franchise.

### The Mexican.

To a person coming from the Eastern States, or from abroad, the Mexican, as one of the properties on the stage of Arizona, is a universal object of interest. He comes from that semi-tropical half-Spanish country belonging to the vast domain sometimes called the Kingdom of Manyana; and in his mental attributes he does not belie the name. Manyana is the time for accomplishing everything. It is the time for going to work, for buying provisions, and particularly for paying his debts. He is never in a hurry. Whether it is a trait inherited from his proud Spanish ancestors, who never can so lower their dignity as to run—or whether it is a characteristic of the indigenous Aztec to be "constitutionally tired," it would be difficult to say—probably both have their influence. But certain it is, that it must be something very exciting that will cause a Mexican to in any way expedite his movements. A person cannot but think that the accession of Central America and Mexico by Spain, was anything but a benefit to those countries.

Cortez found quite a high order of civilization in the City of the Montezumas, when he pillaged it, and we have evidence, even here, that there must have lived along the canyons and water-courses of Arizona, many hundreds of years ago, a race that must have been quite advanced in the arts and sciences, and who might, without much exaggeration, have been called civilized. What he left behind him we can form some opinion of from the Mexicans living in this country, who, from all accounts, represent the smarter class among the lower order of Mexicans—an ignorant, superstitious, thieving, class of people.

But let us see what have been his opportunities for improvement. His native country, during the present century, has been practically an anarchy. Revolution has followed revolution, and from the social condition of things existing, any one almost could command a following who had money. The Emperor Iturbide, who was deposed some time before 1830, (I've forgotten the exact date), appears to have been a moderate ruler. After him came a number of presidents, dictators, and one thing and another, until the time of famous Santa Ana, whom we fought against in 1846. Santa Ana was in power at two different times, and was undoubtedly a man of some merit. Then nothing of note occurred until the Emperor Napoleon III., being obliged to do something to keep the French people in good humor, conceived the idea of extending his domain into this country. He was ably assisted and seconded by the wife of Maximilian, of Austria, and the Pope of Rome. Maximilian himself was more of a peace loving man, and had it not been for his wife, would probably have never left his native country. Well, Maximilian came—ostensibly at the request of the Mexican people, but in reality only through the machinations of the Church. As long as his French soldiers remained with him he was safe, and as he had only killed a few of the natives in establishing himself, he reigned for a few short months Emperor of Mexico. When, however, at the close of our civil war, Napoleon was requested to take his soldiers back to France, and the request was further strengthened by the fact that Gen. Grant was ready with half a million men to enforce the request, vi et armis if necessary, then poor Maximilian was indeed in a sore strait. Now, appears on the scene, as if by the hand of some avenging Nemesis, a man named Juarez, a lawyer by profession, and a full-blooded Indian. This man, sprung direct from the native stock so long trodden down by foreign foes—comes to the front as the leader of the peoples' party! and after many sore trials and privations, in all of which he showed the character of a true patriot, he vindicated his native-born right to live a freeman in his own country. Reader, you know what became of Maximilian. He was tried, condemned and shot, and Juarez, at the head of the government, proceeded to limit the power and wealth of the Church. Since that time Mexico has been improving steadily, through slowly, and now it can be fairly said that she has entered upon an era of progress and prosperity.

The great trouble now appears to be the dense ignorance of the people, the conservative, hide-bound habits of all classes, and the hatred of anything new, and particularly anything American. Their laws are no doubt faulty, but these will be corrected in time. American investors in Mexican railway bonds, have learned one thing, viz: that a railroad in Mex-

ico is not the universal civilization that it is in the States, and that the country adjacent to the railway is not going to be settled up and a wilderness converted into a garden in one generation, as is the general rule with our railways. The country will undoubtedly improve, but it will be slow.

I have been told by persons who have visited the City of Mexico, going via the Mexican Central railroad, that it is no uncommon thing to see the natives driving their burros fifty and one hundred miles to the city, loaded with their corn, beans and provisions for sale, and right along side of the railway track. Their whole outfit, burros and all, could be picked up and carried to their destination in one-tenth the time it takes them to go—but time is a thing that never enters into their calculations. It makes not the slightest difference to them whether they arrive tomorrow, or a week from tomorrow. It is the same way with the attempts to introduce machinery for saving labor. They will have none of them. They are wedded to their old customs and are satisfied.

To return to our own Mexican population—while I do not wish to make a comparison—it seems to me that they should not be such object of reproach and detestation as they are held by most of the Americans to be, especially when we see the life and conduct of many of the Americans in Arizona. They are lazy and shiftless, but they are also kind-hearted, hospitable and charitable. They help one another in their difficulties more than we do, and if one Mexican is broke, he has little difficulty in borrowing from a friend, even though that friend may have but little and a large family to support. Of their morals, the least said the better. Their social relationships are decidedly mixed; but, are ours any better? I mean, have we shown a much better example in our intercourse with them? I think not. We have fallen into the customs of the country with remarkable rapidity, not to say zeal. Their conversation abounds with expletives and profanity that are untranslatable into English, and it is well that is so since, in this, also, those Americans who have learned the language, at least many of them, are as adept in its use as the native. What I wish to make is a plea for the Mexican. That we show him a little more consideration, and place him, at least in our opinions, more on a par with ourselves. That we, in our intercourse with them, remember election day, and act accordingly.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the Assembly, several days since, complimentary to Governor Tritle, and the President-elect was requested to retain him as Chief Executive of Arizona until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, which will be next February. It was regarded as a partisan measure and indefinitely postponed. We think the action of the majority of the Assembly was premature, and consequently to be regretted. If a vote of the Territory was taken on the resolution and a free expression of public sentiment had, it would be carried by a large majority, although Arizona is Democratic. In view of his eminent and valuable services in behalf of the Territory, his zeal in the promotion of every material industry, as set forth in his reports to the Interior Department and messages to the Legislative Assembly, it is meet and proper that the complimentary resolution should have been adopted. He is acknowledged, by all candid parties, to be worthy of the high official position he holds, and to retain him therein until relieved, by operation of law, would be a graceful act on the part of the incoming administration.

### American Nationalities.

From the Chicago Tribune. An anonymous correspondent takes the Tribune to task for using the phrase "Celtic-Saxon" as applied to the inhabitants of this country. He claims that the people of Celtic blood are comparatively few in numbers and consist of the Catholic Irish, who have come to this country since the Irish potato-famine of forty years ago; whereas, he claims that the great mass of the American population are the descendants of the English Saxons and have no Celtic blood in their veins.

As other persons may possibly share the erroneous opinions of the writer, we may briefly state the reasons for the use of the term Celtic-Saxon. In the first half-century of our American history there was a considerable emigration of English of Saxon blood, who in religion were Independents or Congregationalists and who settled in New England; of Episcopalians English who settled in New York; and of Quakers, who made their way into Pennsylvania. From the year 1700, however, the

persecution of Irish Presbyterians by the Church of England to make them conform to the forms and dogmas of that church, induced an immense emigration from Ulster—mostly between 1710 and 1750—in which at least 50,000 families, embracing at least a quarter of a million of souls, crossed the ocean and settled all along the Atlantic between Boston and Charleston. Their descendants and accessions from Ulster and Scotland constitute the Presbyterian Church in the United States today, as well as part of the Independents or Congregationalists and many Methodists. Pennsylvania is full of them, and so are Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and they are scattered all over the South. After the American Revolution a Protestant Irish and Scotch emigration again poured also into Pennsylvania, filling the western parts of the State, and spread thence into Eastern Ohio in large numbers. This Protestant Irish and Scotch-Celtic emigration has been going on for 180 years. The Irish-Catholic emigration, which is also Celtic, did not commence in large numbers until about forty years ago, after the potato-famine. But since then they have poured into this country by millions. The correspondent who writes us makes the radical error of supposing that Celts embrace only Roman Catholics. Speaking of England, the population might be strictly called Celtic-Saxon, for perhaps one-third of the inhabitants are of Celtic blood, while all Scotland and Ireland are Celts. Great Britain, therefore, is Celtic-Saxon, and their descendants and relations in this country are also Celtic-Saxon, and nothing else. But we have an immense Teutonic element in this country—people of German and Scandinavian blood and extraction. Then we have seven millions of Africans, and fully a million of Slavonic blood, and a sprinkling of French, Italian, and Spanish races. This country is, therefore, Celtic-Saxon-Teutonic-African, if we are to measure words. The total population of this country is 56,000,000, divided about as follows: German Teutons, 7,000,000; Scandinavian Teutons, 1,000,000; Africans, 7,000,000; Slavonic and miscellaneous nationalities, 1,000,000; making 16,000,000. Of the remaining 40,000,000 there are perhaps 25,000,000 Saxon-English and 15,000,000 of Irish, Scotch, and English Celts. In other words, the Celts and Saxons comprise two-thirds of the entire population, and next to the Saxon the Celt is most numerous.

MISS EVA MACKAY, the step-daughter of John W. Mackey, a former Nevada miner, but now a man of millions, was recently married in Paris to an Italian Prince, in a style which would have done honor to royalty. The marriage ceremony was performed by a Cardinal, and the entertainment which followed is said to have surpassed in splendor and extravagance any private event of similar character, which has taken place for many years. The plain, guileless girl, of the Sagebrush State, is now a Princess, and her noble lord, (doubtless impecunious), can live in luxury on the marriage portion of his bride, taken from the depths of the Comstock lode by honest toil. Her aunt, Miss Hungerford, married an Italian Count. Miss Nellie Grant chose for her husband an obscure Englishman, and Miss Clara, the daughter of ex-Senator Sharon, married an English nobleman and became Lady Hesketh, by virtue of her father's millions; and thus it is that the daughters of the Republic leave us—those we love and those who love us not.

The Journal of Pekin, China, was established in 911, and the present publisher opens his eyes with surprise when an old gentleman from the rural districts enters the office and says he has been a subscriber since the first number appeared and shows a receipt to prove it.—Norristown Herald.

[First Publication February 18, 1885.]  
**Notice for Publication—Pre-emption No. 1091.**  
LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZONA. February 9, 1885. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. D. Tuttle, Clerk of District Court, at Solomonville, Ariz., on March 31, 1885, viz: Buck Tyson, of Duncan, Arizona, for the west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 25, township 8 south, range 22 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lane Fisher, S. P. Cunningham, Wm. Paxton, George Parks, of Duncan, Arizona.  
B. M. THOMAS, Register.

[First Publication February 18, 1885.]  
**Notice for Publication—Pre-emption No. 1090.**

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lane Fisher, Buck Tyson, Wm. Paxton, George Parks, of Duncan, Arizona.  
B. M. THOMAS, Register.

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